THE MARYLAND NEWS SHEET.

VOL I---NO. 19. BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

BOARD OF TRADE.
Committee of Arbitration for month of September.
THOS. WHITRIDGE,
FRANCIS CAPRON, | S. P. THOMPSON,
C. D. HINKS, | EDWARD SLADE.

Monetary and Commercial Review.

BALTIMORE, October 10, 1861.

There was a moderate business done at the Stock Board to-day, and the market generally was steady. City 6's were inquired for, and sales were made of $3,100 1575's at 82, and $1,500 1890's at 80. 1875's closed at 81¼ bid, and 1890's left off at 79¾ bid, 81¼ asked. In Maryland 6's there was nothing done, but 1870's closed at 82¾ bid for coupons, and 83 bid for inscribed, and 1990's at 83 bid. Bank stocks were in better demand than for some time past, and sales were made of 50 shares Farmers and Planters' at $21¼, and 18 shares Farmers and Merchants' at $27¾@28. In Railroad shares and bonds there was no movement to-day. Shares closed at $41 bid for Baltimore and Ohio, and $13¾ bid, $14 asked for Northern Central, and bonds left off at 105¾ bid, 57 asked for Northern Central 1885's; 41¼ bid for Baltimore and Ohio 1862's; 70¾ bid for 1875's; 68 bid for 1880's; and 65 bid for 1885's. For the Mining stocks there was some inquiry, but no sales were made. Gardner Hill closed at 55 cts. bid, 70 cts. asked, and Springfield at $1.75 bid, $2.05 asked.

Foreign Exchange is very quiet, but the rates are quite firm. Sterling is quoted to-day at 107@107¾ for bankers', and 106@106¾ for commercial bills, and francs at 5.30 for short sight, and 5.35 for 60 day bills. We quote Bremen bills at 76¾@78¾; Amsterdam at 39¾@39¾; Hamburg at 35¾, Cologne at 70¾, and Frankfort-on-the-Main at 40¾@40¾.

In New York to day Missouri 6's declined ¾; Tennessees ¾; North Carolinas ¾; Erie $1; New York Central ¾; and Reading ¾; but Virginia 6's, Canton and Treasury notes all closed at yesterday's figures.

SALES AT THE BALTIMORE STOCK BOARD.

THURSDAY, October 10, 1861.

$1,600 Baltimore 6's '75		82
1,500 do.	'75	82
1,000 do.	'90	80
500 do.	'90	80
5 shares Farmers and Merchants' Bank		27¾
10 do. do. do. do.		27¾
3 do. do. do.		28
30 shares Farmers and Planters' Bank		21¾
20 do. do. do. do.		21½

PRICES AND SALES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
BY TELEGRAPH.
Through WILLIAM FISHER & SON, Stock and Bill Brokers.
No. 22 South street.

	1st Board	2d Board
Virginia 6's	60	60
Missouri 6's	43¾	43¾
Tennessee bonds	42¾	00
North Carolina bonds	60¾	00
Canton Company	9	00
Erie Railroad	29¾	29
New York Central Railroad	77¾	77¾
Reading Railroad	36¾	36
Treasury notes 2 years 6 per cents	99¾	00
	steady.	heavy.

The New York *Herald* of this morning says:

Stocks advanced again yesterday, though the movement was more irregular than on Monday or Tuesday. Toledo rose 2¾ per cent., the Michigan shares 1¾@1¾, and Reading and Central 1. Erie, Hudson and Illinois Central all rose ¾; Tennessee and Missouris rose ¾.—United States stocks were steady, and Galena and Rock Island fell off ¾ per cent. It was to be expected that, after the active rise of the past four or five days, some operators would want to realize profits. Indeed a reaction has been confidently anticipated for some days by some of the older speculators. However sound the reasons are for expecting a general advance in the money value of stocks and other property, it cannot be denied that the upward movement of the past week has been rather too abrupt to be reliable, and, if anything, rather premature. After the first board the market was tame; in the afternoon stocks were generally steady; Toledo was 1 per cent. higher; Central rose ¼@¾; United States registered 6's ¼, and 6 per cent. Treasury notes ¾. The market closed firm.

There is no change in the money market. Money is very abundant at ⅝@¾ per cent. on call, and the highest grade of paper is wanted at 6@7 per cent. Six per cents and Treasury notes are in demand at 99¾@99¾. The banks are all accumulating specie very rapidly, and are not feeling any inconvenience from the government loan. Messrs. Read & Drexel have sold $600,000 of the new Treasury notes.

The receipts of the Harlem Railroad for September were:

1860	$105,589 27
1861	59,345 65
Decrease	$16,243 62

The receipts of the road for the fiscal year ending with September were:

1860	$1,142,850 87
1861	1,144,980 26
Increase	$2,129 39

There were sales of Erie shares in London on the 27th at 32¾. The latest full report of the market we have is in the London *Times* of the 26th, which notices and quotes as follows:

The principal feature in the colonial market has been a fall in the Grand Trunk to 19¾@20, and in Great Western of Canada to 9¾@¾, on the decrease in the traffics. In American securities Virginia six per cents. and Illinois Central shares receded. Canada five per cents. 100¾@101¾.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, October 10

COFFEE.—There has been no movement in Coffee to-day so far as we have heard. The market however continues very firm in tone, and holders show no desire to sell unless at full rates. We quote Rio firm at 14 cts. for ordinary, 15@15¾ cts. for fair to good; 15¾@16 cts. for prime; and Java at 20 cts. per lb. There is no Laguayra here but it would bring if here fr. 15¾@16¾ cts. per lb. The stock of Rio is about 22,000 bags.

FLOUR.—The market for Flour was dull and rather heavy again this morning. No sales were reported on 'Change but City Mills Super was offered quite freely at yesterday's price, $5.50 per bbl., without being taken. Ohio and Howard Street Super both continue scarce, and prices for them are consequently pretty well maintained. We quote Ohio Super as ranging from $5.62¾ to $5.87¾, and Howard Street do. at $5.87¾@6 per bbl. Extras continue steady and firm at our former quotations, viz: $6.12¾@$6.25 for Ohio; $6.25 for Howard Street; and $6.50@7 for standard shipping brands City Mills.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Family Flour is selling by the dray load to the trade at $8 for the best brands Baltimore, $7.25@7.50 for Ohio and Howard Street; and Baltimore high grade Extra is bringing $7.50 per bbl.

RYE FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—Rye Flour is scarce and firm at $4@4.25, but we quote Corn Meal dull and heavy at $2 per bbl. for both Baltimore and Brandywine.

GRAIN.—Wheat was rather dull again this morning, but prices for it were well maintained, and some sales were made at a little higher rate than on yesterday. There were about 5,500 bushels red, and some 1,500 bushels white at market. Red sold at 115@120 cts. for medium and fair, 125@135 cts. for good to prime, and white at 120@130 cts. for common and medium, 135@136 cts. for fair, 140@150 cts. for good to prime, and we quote choice at 155 cts. per bushel. Corn, the receipts of which were quite light, sold at 58@60 cts. for yellow, and 60 cts. for white. No sales of Rye were reported, but of Oats there were some 5,000 to 6,000 bushels sold at from 31 to 37 cts. for Maryland, and 39@40 cts. per bushel for Pennsylvania.

MOLASSES.—Molasses is quiet but very firm at the quotations, which are as follows, viz: 22@23 cts for Cuba clayed; 33@35 cts. for do. Muscovado; 35@45 cts. for Porto Rico; and 50@56 cts. per gallon for New Orleans. The stock here is very light.

PROVISIONS.—Provisions are still quiet. We note however sales to-day of 30 hhds. Bacon Sides at 6¾ cts., and of some small lots Shoulders at 6@6¾ cts. Bacon Hams range at from 8 to 11 cts. per lb. as in quality. There is no Bulk Meat selling and we can give no reliable quotations for it. Lard is steady at 8¾ cts. for City, and 9 cts. for Western, and we quote Mess Pork at $16@16.25 for City, and $15 for Western; Prime do. at $12@12.50, and Beef at $13 for Baltimore No. 1, and $15 per bbl. for do. Mess. A lot of 500 bbls. New York Mess Beef was sold a day or two since to the government for the use of the army at $13.87¾ per bbl.

RICE.—Rice is firm at 7¾@7¾ cts. for good to prime. There is however very little here, and it is only selling in retail lots.

SUGARS.—We are again without transactions to note in Sugars. There are however but few lots offering, and the market although quiet is very firm indeed. We quote as follows, viz: Cuba at $5@5.25 for refining, and $5.50@5 for grocery grades; Porto Rico and New Orleans at $5.50@5.50; and current qualities of Manilla and Pernambuco at $5@5.25.

REFINED SUGARS.—The quotations for Refined Sugars are still as follows, viz: 11¾@11¾ cts. for loaf, 10¾@11¾ cts. for crushed, powdered and granulated; 10¾@10¾ cts. for soft crushed white; and 9¾@10 cts. per lb. for C yellow.

SALT.—Salt continues very firm, but there has been no change for several days past in the rates, and we still quote Liverpool at 120@125 cts. for Ground Alum, and 170@175 cts. per sack for Marshall's, Jeffrey & Darcy's and Worthington's fine, and Turks-Island at 25@30 cts. per bushel.

WHISKEY.—There has been no movement to-day in Whiskey so far as we have heard, but we continue to quote it firm at 22¾ cts. for City, and 23 cts. for Ohio.

BALTIMORE LIVE STOCK MARKET—Oct. 10.—CATTLE.—There was a considerable falling off in the receipts of Beef Cattle to-day, the offerings amounting to only 600 head, against 750 head last week, and in consequence of the decreased receipt prices were higher. The receipts were disposed of as follows, viz.: 100 head were sold for Washington, 50 were left over unsold, and the remaining 450 head were taken up by Baltimore butchers at prices ranging from $3 to $4.25 per 100 lbs. gross, these figures being an advance of 25 cts. per 100 lbs. on last Thursday's prices.

HOGS.—Hogs were a shade lower to-day, good to prime lots selling at from $4 to $4.75 per 100 lbs. net.

SHEEP.—Sheep were in fair supply and steady to-day at $2.50@3.50 per head.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The market for Flour remains with out change, although the advices from Europe are hardly so favorable; the demand is fair. The sales have been at $5.25@5.37¾ for common brands Western; fancy brands at $5.50@5.62¾; $5.87¾@6 per bbl. Extras do. at $6@7.25 for superior, including choice brands St. Louis. Southern Flour is quiet and prices are nominal: choice brands of Baltimore have been selling from $8@8.50 per bbl. Corn steady. We quote at 56@58 cts. per bushel for Western yellow, and 60 cts. per bushel for Western mixed. Oats are in fair demand at 36@40 cts. for Western, Canada and Southern. Rye nominally 80 cts. per bushel.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Flour quiet—sales 2,000 bbls. at $5.25 for superfine. Wheat declined 3 cts.—sales 8,000 bushels; red at 119@127 cts. Corn dull at 60 cts. Mess Pork $16@16.50. Lard 9¾@9¾ cts. Whiskey firm at 23 cts.

BUFFALO, Oct. 9.—Flour.—Demand moderate and market easier. Wheat dull—no sales reported after the receipt of the New York report. Sales 26,000 bushels red Winter and Amber in the morning, at 106@110 cts.; 12,000 bushels Milwaukie Club on private terms. Corn quiet and partial apart—sales 21,000 bushels at 39 cts. Oats a shade easier—sales 14,000 bushels at 24 cts. Rye steady—sales 4,800 bushels. Western at 50 cts. Lake imports—4,800 bbls. flour, 242,000 bushels wheat, 70,000 bushels corn, 1,000 bushels rye. Canal exports—6,000 bbls. flour, 220,000 bushels wheat, 156,000 bushels corn, 41,000 bushels oats.

OSWEGO, Oct. 9.—Flour unchanged, with a moderate demand for interior and Eastern trade. Sales at $5.25 for fancy from spring wheat. Wheat scarce—sales 7,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago spring on private terms. Corn scarce and no sales. Barley and Rye quiet. Lake imports—12,000 bushels wheat, 20,000 bushels barley. Canal exports—8,178 bbls. flour, 18,200 bushels wheat, 14,000 bushels corn, 80,000 bushels barley.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—Flour steady. Wheat dull—sales 700 bushels White Michigan, in par lots, at 140 cts., and 2,500 bushels do. do. Western at 138 cts. Barley—sales are 10,000 bushels Canada West, 70@72 cts.; 10,000 bushels Canada West, [illegible] cts., and 2,000 bushels do. at 82¾ cts., part delivered at West Troy; and 1,000 bushels Vermont at 70 cts. Canadian Barley in active demand for large parcels, but no sales have been made, but the figures have not been reported. The barley is limited in Canada West in preference to State.

Corn in light supply with fair demand—sales 16,000 bushels 53¾ cts. this side, and 53¾@54 cts. at East Albany. Whiskey, 105 bbls. at 21 cts.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Oct. 7.—Sperm—Market quiet—sales 336 bbls., in parcels, at $1.22; 70 at $1.23; 120 do. at $1.25 per gallon—all for manufacture; for export sales 265 bbls. at a price not transpired. Whale—sales 900 bbls. at 43@44 cts. per gallon; 50 do. prime at a price not transpired; and 100 do. fair for export, on private terms. Whalebone—no sales in this market.—*Whalemen's List.*

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAPHS.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

Important from Jefferson City—Surrender of Col. Mathews, etc.

JEFFERSON CITY, October 8.—Col. Mathews telegraphed to Gov. Gamble this morning from Hermann, Mo., that he had been compelled to surrender his camp, with three pieces of cannon, to a superior force of Confederates.

The camp of Col. Mathews was 20 miles from Hermann, and is said to have contained about four hundred Home Guards. The Confederates numbered some two thousand, and their design was to burn the Gasconade bridge in that vicinity.

Reinforcements have been sent both to Hermann and the bridge, and the forces at the bridge, on hearing of the approach of the Confederate forces, began erecting palisades for its defence.

At last accounts the army of Gen. Price was on Grand river, in Henry county. On Wednesday last he was marching southward.

A Confederate named Wedmeyer is raising a regiment at Osceola, for the purpose of making a foray into Kansas.

Union men from the neighborhood of Lexington deny that any session of the Legislature was held there.

Efforts are being made to organize companies of Missouri Rangers to carry on a guerilla warfare after the style of the Confederates.

Gens. Sturgis and Lane are understood to have received orders to march from Kansas City and join Gen. Siegel at Sedalia.

Gen. Siegel sent out a detachment of 400 men on Sunday last to cut off a Confederate supply.

[The Gasconade bridge, like that over the Osage river, is a very important point between St. Louis and Jefferson City, and if destroyed would materially interfere with the use of the railroad. The bridge is over a river and deep ravine. It will be remembered as the scene of a terrible railroad disaster several years since, on the Pacific Railroad.]

The Above Report Contradicted.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 9.—The surrender of the Federal camp near Hermann, reported this morning, proves not to have been so serious an affair as at first stated. Colonel Mathews simply abandoned his camp on the approach of the Confederates and retired to Hermann without loss of any kind. The three cannon mentioned in a previous despatch belonged to the Confederates.

Col. Harding now telegraphs from Hermann that he has no apprehensions of an attack on that place, and that the Gasconade and Osage bridges are well guarded, and secure against the Confederates.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—The Memphis papers publish the proclamation of Ben. McCulloch to the people of Arkansas, dated Sept. 25th, asking for three regiments of infantry immediately to serve one year. Despatches from Fort Smith say that McCulloch is in want of men, his present force being only 3,500 strong. This would seem to prove that McCulloch is still alive.

The officers of the Fremont Light Guard deny the statement that the recruiting offices of that regiment were closed on the announcement of the removal of Fremont, and they state that enlistments are going on rapidly.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reported Surrender of Federal Troops in Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The latest report of a surrender of Federal troops in Missouri is denied at the War Department on the authority of a despatch from that State.

The Habeas Corpus Case.

Gen. Graham to day, in accordance with the requirements of Judge Merrick, produced to the Court Jeremiah Lyon, the minor volunteer, whom that officer had detained after his release had been ordered on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The lad had volunteered contrary to the consent of his parents, and he was now surrendered to their custody.—Accordingly there were no further proceedings on the attachment for contempt of court against Gen. Graham, and he was discharged.

Post Office Department Order with regard to Papers Mailed to Canada.

The following order was to day issued by the Post-office Department:

My attention having been called to the circumstance that the United States Postmasters at the offices at or near the frontier line of Canada are still in the practice of mailing weekly newspapers addressed to Canada free of United States postage, under the old regulation issued by this Department on the 1st of May, 1851, viz:—"That weekly newspapers which do not leave the county in which they are published until they leave the United States will, after the 1st of July, 1851, go free of postage:"

It is hereby ordered that the rates of postage chargeable on printed matter passing through the United States mail, as fixed by sections 1st and 2d of act of August 2, 1852, be hereafter levied and collected at all offices in the United States upon newspapers and other description of printed matter addressed to or received from Canada; and it is further ordered, that the regulations of May 1st, 1851, above referred to, which was based upon the provisions of the 2d section of the act of March 3d, 1851, repealed by the act of August 3d, 1860, is hereby formally revoked.

The rates to be collected on printed matter addressed to Canada, are those charged upon the same matter when addressed to another State in the Union, and must be prepaid by the United States postage stamps.

(Signed) JOHN A. KASSON,
Acting Postmaster-General.

The Advance into Virginia—Crossing the Potomac by Gen. McCall's Division.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—General McCall's division left Tennallytown during last night, and crossed the Potomac at the Chain Bridge. They to-day occupy Langley, five miles from the Chain Bridge. Both General McCall's and General Smith's Head Quarters are at Langley.

General Smith's division occupies the position it took yesterday. His pickets, however, have been advanced further into Virginia.

There are no indications of the presence of the enemy, excepting Cavalry pickets in the distance, and military officers incline to the opinion that there are no Confederates in considerable force on the whole line of our grand army, or within six miles of its entire front.

Colonel De Villiers, the military instructor of Colonel Ellsworth, who was taken prisoner in Western Virginia, and recently made his escape from Richmond in disguise, was yesterday made a Brigadier-General. He will be assigned to a command under General Rosecranz.

Much excitement was occasioned to-day by a report that Gen. Smith was engaged with a large Confederate force. The rumor, however, had no other origin than the firing of a few guns, which is an ordinary occupation in the way of artillery practise.

George W. Shear was yesterday elected 1st Lieutenant of the McClellan Dragoons, which acts as the General's body guard, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. Bracken, who took this means to avoid being court-martialed.

LATEST FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—A despatch has been received from Elkwater, Virginia, saying that General Reynolds has driven General Lee and General Floyd from Big Springs to Elk Mountain and Greenbrier Bridge.

The Confederates destroyed their camp equipage and ammunition and several hundred muskets, which they were unable to carry off. Several of their wagons fell into our hands.

Gen. Rosecans is at the Mountain Pass, strongly entrenched. The enemy are also well entrenched at Big Sewell. General Rosecrans advanced towards them ten miles, but finding the position and entrenchments of the Confederates too strong, returned to his position, as the invitation which he gave to the Confederates to come forward out of their entrenchments into an open field was not accepted.

The weather is cold and rainy on the mountains.

A bloody affair occurred at Chapmanville, in which five Indiana Zouaves were killed and the Confederates lost thirty-five killed.

FROM CAIRO.

Expected Attack on Paducah, Ky.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The Cairo correspondent of the *Tribune* says advices from Paducah represent that the troops there are preparing for the reception of the Confederates, who, in heavy force, are said to be advancing against that place. The women and children have been sent away, and everything indicates an approaching struggle.

Gen. McClernand will issue, to-morrow, a proclamation closing all the drinking and gambling houses in Cairo.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 9.—Brigadier-General Williams has not left for Hatteras Inlet, the revenue cutter Corwin having been detained by the severe gale now prevailing.

The tug Young America, while sounding the channel of James River yesterday, exchanged a few shots with the Pig Point battery. Several shells exploded near her, but did no harm.

The Union gun is now mounted so as to sweep the roads between the Fortress and Sewall's Point.

Gen. Wool and Quartermaster Tallmadge have recommended to the Quartermaster-General the quartering of the troops at Old Point and Newport News for the winter in comfortable wooden houses, built so as to accommodate two or three companies each. The plan will doubtless be adopted. Similar quarters will also soon be erected for the contrabands.

Population of the whole British Empire, as given by the latest official authorities: Home Islands, 29,250,000; North American Colonies, 3,875,000; European possessions, 305,000; West Indies and Guiana, 1,000,000; African Colonies, 870,000; Mauritius, Hong Kong, &c., 260,000; Australasian Group, 1,375,000; Ceylon, 1,754,000; British India, 135,500,000. Total, 174,109,000.

Russia is to be represented in the London Exhibition of 1862 by a collection of pictures illustrating the history of the art in that country, commencing in 1764, with Lossenko, the first Russian painter of great distinction.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE.—Although the opening night of the exhibition was marked by inclement weather, and yesterday was also an unpleasant day, the attendance since the opening has, in the aggregate, been fair. The display of goods is certainly attractive, and though there is not so great a number of deposites as heretofore, a better opportunity is afforded for the advantageous exhibition of everything in the hall, and visitors are more apt to inquire minutely into the virtues and utility of the articles before them, as well as to remark the beauty and taste exhibited by them. Of the many useful and economical articles exhibited, the following are deserving of notice:

Messrs. Herring & Cook's display of glass-ware is beautiful. The wares are of the finest quality, and the designs exhibit exquisite taste. A. J. George also has on exhibition an extensive variety of the same ware, all of which is of the finest quality and best finish. The manufacture of glass is rapidly approaching perfection, and the American articles, both in quality and finish, rival those of the most celebrated European manufactories.

Mr. John H. Weaver, No. 22 West Fayette street, exhibits several patent burial cases, which for elegance surpass anything of the same class ever exhibited in the Fair. The advantage of the design is to dispense with the former manner of closing coffins, by having hinges and locks attached to the sides, thus avoiding the use of screws. In finish, these cases are superior to anything of the kind ever exhibited. Placed as they are in a prominent position in the hall, one would scarcely suppose, from the appearance, that they were the narrow houses intended for the dead.

As on former occasions, Messrs. Grover & Baker exhibit several of their unrivalled sewing machines, whose celebrity is co-extensive with the country.—It is almost useless to commend this machine to the community, for already it is to be found in almost every family, doing its work with certainty and neatness. The machines here displayed are not prepared expressly for the occasion, as is usual when articles are put on exhibition, but are such as are offered for sale at their agency daily. Their working is almost noiseless, and the sewing cannot be surpassed.

A STARTLING SHOT.—Yesterday morning at Messrs. Canfield & Bros. jewelry store a soldier belonging to the Massachusetts regiment while examining a cartridge pistol which he desired to purchase, carelessly, as alleged, in the gutters, and thinking of nothing but getting back home. We were satisfied then, we are satified now, that Washington might have been taken by a handful of men, almost by a charge of cavalry. We could not understand the advantages of delay. We knew nothing of military tactics; but the modicum of common sense with which we were gifted by our Creator, enabled us to doubt the policy which left to a conquered and dispirited enemy the leisure to recover from his terror, to restore discipline, recruit his forces, to drill his men, to erect gigantic fortifications. But we said nothing of all this, because our generals had the matter in their own hands, and best knew what they were capable of performing. When, therefore, we learned that their reason for not following a panic-stricken enemy twenty-five miles, was that they had no provision and transportation sufficient to carry them that distance, we thought the public ought to be satisfied.

We had read, nevertheless, that Cæsar had pursued Pompey from the plains of Thessaly to the sea beach of Alexandria, after the battle of Pharsalia, although previously to that battle he had been on the point of breaking up his camp for want of provisions. We had, moreover, read the first proclamation of Gen. Bonaparte to his army in Italy, in which he tells them in the course of fourteen days they had gained six victories and destroyed two armies; that they had "gained battles without cannon, crossed rivers without *pontons*, made forced marches without shoes, and watched all night under arms without brandy, and sometimes even without provisions"—that they had been "bereft even of necessaries at the commencement of the campaign," but that now (at the date of the proclamations) "they enjoyed plenty," for that "the magazines taken from the enemy were numerous." Still the public, deeply as they were chagrined at the disappointment, acquiesced in the apology for the generals that they had not transportation and provisions for so short a distance, and we felt no disposition to disturb its verdict.

We have already said that the advantages which would have ensued to the Confederate States from an advance at that period, were not to be estimated by any process known to arithmetic. Some of them, however, lie so palpably on the surface that we cannot forbear to notice them in passing. We should have captured the city of Baltimore, purged it of the foul vermin who have converted it into a nest for their tribe. We should have prevented the abduction and incarceration of our friends, who have been abducted and incarcerated only because they were our friends. We should have captured the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and, by throwing a strong body of troops upon the rear of the Yankee marauders in Western Virginia, have rendered their capture and destruction inevitable. We should have protected North Carolina from invasion. We should have arrested the progress of the Yankee arms in Missouri, and placed that gallant State in her true position. We should have enabled Kentucky to purge off the vile locusts that infest her. We should have entered the Yankee territory, and made them tremble for their own capital. We should have taken Philadelphia, and held it as a pledge for the withdrawal of Lincoln's scoundrels from Fortress Monroe, and that of his fleet from the blockade of our ports. In a word, we should have gone into the midst of the Yankees, broken up their military organization, held Boston and New York at our feet, compelled them to sue for terms, and exacted ample indemnity for all their robberies, all their injuries, and all their insults.

Another opportunity offers itself. We have a numerous army on the Potomac—it burns for distinction, and pants for the hour that is to call it into action. If its ardor be not restrained, before Christmas it can plant the colors of the Confederate States upon Faneuil Hall. It will have battles to fight; but that is what it most eagerly longs for. It will have rivers to cross; but Colonel Napier tells us that rivers, so far from being an insuperable barrier, do not even form a good position. If they cannot be crossed at one place, they can at another. When did the Rhine ever constitute an insuperable object to an army wishing to invade France or Germany, or the Po to an army wishing to invade Lombardy? When did any great river offer an insuperable obstacle to a resolute general and a brave army? In the name of the united South, then, let our armies advance while the weather is fine and every thing propitious.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 21.
Manassas.

Information from Manassas Junction reports the utmost activity prevailing there within the past few days. The only new regiment left there is the Eighth Louisiana, and they were to break camp on Tuesday afternoon. Regular and extra trains are constantly running and leaving for Fairfax Station, freighted with troops, ammunition and army stores, that point having become the great centre of attraction since General Beauregard removed his quarters there a few days since. A great proportion of the secession to his forces, during the past week, consisted of artillery, a number of fine corps having passed through Manassas to the advanced lines. Among those of the troops late in camp at the Junction, and those passing through, the best spirit and an unmistakable eagerness for active service prevails—the desire being universally expressed by them to be ordered on to winter in Baltimore.

The skirmishing which daily takes place along the river is resulting so disasterously to the Yankees that their fright generally serves to defeat them, as our scouts are, in most instances, compelled to shoot them in their retreat, they being decidedly averse to a close acquaintance, and willing to fight only at a very long range.

On last Tuesday the enemy at Arlington Heights were reported to have been reinforced by ten thousand troops from across the Potomac.

It will be noticed that, in the accounts from the Potomac, we have observed a marked reticence as to the movements of Gen. Johnston's division of the army of the Potomac. We shall not violate the constraints of public and official prudence to engage the interests of our readers. The events of the next few days are likely, from what we can understand, to astonish them only a little less than the enemy themselves.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 7.
Position of Kentucky.

The following, from the Louisville *Journal* of the 3d inst., whose loyalty is undoubted, shows, we deeply regret to say, that enlistments for the Union army are very slim in that city. At the election for the present Congress, in June last, Louisville and its Congressional district gave over 8,000 Union majority. But, notwithstanding the large vote for the Union candidates, it appears the Union men of the State have little disposition to furnish fighting material in this emergency, when the Union cause so essentially depends upon them. The difficulty in Kentucky is that, though its property and intellect are for the Union, most of the young men are for the Southern Confederates. We know of a case of a prominent citizen of Kentucky, whose son, who was left at home in charge of the farm, went off with Breckinridge, and joined the army of the Southern Confederacy recently, while his patriotic father was in the Senate of the State, voting down Magoffin's vetoes, and otherwise sustaining the Union cause by voting men and money for its support. Such cases, we are informed, are numerous. They paralyze the Union men of the State. If Kentucky is to be made safe, large bodies of troops should be sent into it from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. That is the only way to save it. The people of the State themselves will not. The *Journal* tells a sad story. Hear it:

The regiment under Colonel Curran Pope has now been in camp two weeks, and they still require nearly four hundred men to complete their organization. Special appeals to the chivalry and patriotism of the young men of Louisville, Jefferson and the adjoining counties have been made.—Every inducement in the way of comfortable quarters, full rations, thorough camp equipments and immediate service, has been offered, and still the work goes on slowly. Officered by men in whose experience and competence all have the most implicit confidence, being nearer full than any other regiment, and having a better chance for speedy occupation in the field, it is strange that its ranks are not more rapidly filled. If patriotism, State pride, love of country and all the influences that urge men to gallant and glorious deeds, are insufficient to wake them from the deadly torpor into which they seem to sleep, let personal safety and self-protection drive them to action. The people do not seem to understand their peril. They do not comprehend that unless the hostile forces are driven from our soil *before* winter sets in and field operations are closed, the whole Confederate army will winter on us. Must this be permitted? Is our substance to be exhausted—our barns pillaged—our property destroyed—our safety perilled—our wives and daughters threatened by brutal soldiery, and we refuse to labor and fight for their protection? Let every able-bodied man, who loves his family or his home, join this regiment, or some other, and start in the field. If he can not go himself, let him persuade or induce some young man to go in his place. We understand that not twenty recruits from the Home Guard of this city are in this camp. The young men of the Home Guard alone should fill it in three days.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican, Oct 6.
Matters at Cairo—Cape Girardeau Threatened—What the Confederates are Doing.

CAIRO, October 3.—Hardly had the ink dried on the paper that chronicled Pillow's forward movement from Columbus toward Paducah, than the eccentric chieftain again retreats, crosses the Mississippi at Belmont, and is off in a different direction, apparently for Cape Girardeau. Such, at least, is the information received at headquarters.

From conversing with persons, and judging from past actions of the Confederates, I mentioned in a late letter a probability that, notwithstanding Pillow's seeming to move towards Paducah, the march was only a feint, and his real designs tending in the direction of Cape Girardeau. While at the former place he would have a formidable force to encounter, and one expecting to receive him and anxious to scatter his army like the bovines Jeff. Thompson so eloquently described, to find subsistence "on a thousand hills," he would find at the Cape a much smaller garrison, and one seemingly difficult of being reinforced. Added to this, the Cape once in his possession, would be one of the strongest positions in the State, and with the excellent location and natural defences of Camp Fremont, most difficult to regain. And so it is thought he intends making an attack upon that place, and a force has been sent out and now occupy Charleston, in his rear.

Since news was received there of the last movements of Pillow, the most stringent orders have been issued; passes of any nature are almost entirely withheld and every precaution taken to prevent information being furnished the enemy. In conjunction with this movement, expeditions have left here, one proceeding for seventy miles up the Mississippi, and the other an equal distance up the Ohio for this point, taking in their route all the floating craft of any description that could be used by spies for crossing the river.

Day before yesterday Col. John A. Logan, with four hundred and twenty-five men of the 31st Illinois regiment, reached Charleston and took possession of the place, confiscating a considerable amount of Confederate property. The day after one thousand five hundred of the troops at Bird's Point marched out and joined him, making a force in all of about two thousand men. These will be speedily augmented and made sufficiently strong to act effectively against Pillow from the rear, should he make an attack upon the Cape.

Only a couple of days ago I telegraphed information that Pillow was marching from Maryville towards Paducah with thirty thousand men.

Yesterday the gunboat Conestoga left here for the upper Ohio, and will go as far as Henderson, it being reported that Confederates along the banks are growing bolder.

At Paducah affairs are quiet, and nothing whatever of interest transpiring. Below this place on the river, Camp Holt and Bird's Point are the only Union positions occupied. Confederates here, in consequence, grown bolder, and, it is rumored, are erecting batteries above "Lucas Bend." The Jeff. Davis almost daily takes a trip up close to Norfolk, but being small and mounting only four 6 pound guns, is not a formidable craft. The famous Yankee scems to be like Jeff. Davis or McCulloch, alternating constantly between being dead and alive. Although hopelessly sunk and buried in the mud by scouts and prisoners, she is now reported again floating and eager for the fray.

From all that can be learned, Columbus is not as extensively fortified as has been represented. Only three batteries, four guns each exist in the place, four of the cannon being twenty-fours, six thirty-twos and two sixty-fours. There are three above, at the Chalk Bluffs, are a couple of batteries, one on each side of the river, and placed so as to command the approach through Lucas' Bend. This is the most formidable position for an assailing force to encounter.

It would not be at all surprising if, when the Confederates learn of the preparations against their rear, a retreat would be begun to New Madrid.—This is the more probable, as they are getting frightened at Kentucky's preparations to drive them from her soil, and to retire from New Madrid into the surrounding swamps, could be more easily effected than from Columbus. The practice of this thing in this vicinity that should occupy the attention of Government, and that is the safety of the gunboats building at Mound City. They are being rapidly completed, and will soon float upon the river, most terrible engines of destruction. On them will be taken a crowd of staving shore batteries and forcing their way to Memphis, and none doubt but that they can do it.

CAIRO, Oct. 4, 1861.—Four companies of Colonel Logan's regiment returned here from Missouri yesterday morning, having been at Charleston and in the neighborhood. They brought with them twelve prisoners who had been arrested for different causes, among them Frank Bryant, who has, I hear, recently got loose from the entrenchment at Cairo, charged with being connected with a gang of horse stealers, and another former citizen of Cairo. They are all in the guard-house.

Troops were passing over to Fort Holt, in Kentucky, yesterday, in large numbers. It is not proper to state how many there are there now, but it is, perhaps, right to say that it is simply a demonstration point.

Everything was quiet at Paducah at last accounts, though an attack was hourly expected.—It is said that Pillow was within thirteen miles of the city, with 25,000 troops, and that he was preparing for a movement in some direction, but no one could say what direction he might take. At Paducah we have 12,000 well drilled men, well armed, and with plenty of artillery, sufficient to cut off three times their number of Secessionists.

It is a strange thing, and a matter worthy of notice, that newsboys are prohibited from carrying papers to Paducah, to sell to the troops there, who are clamorous for them.

Special Despatch to the N. Y. Time.
Startling if True.

The following remarkable despatch from Washington to the New York *Times* is from the regular telegraphic correspondent of that journal, and is displayed in large type. Nevertheless, "no other paper has it," although the telegraphic arrangements of the Associated Press are still in operation:

WASHINGTON, October 9.—Commander Chauncey arrived here this evening from Hatteras Inlet. He reports that it is certain that today the Confederates organized an expedition to attack and recapture the forts occupied by our forces. The expedition consisted of six steamboats and about three thousand men.—The steamers were armed with heavy rifled cannon and mortars for throwing shells. The attack was simultaneous but ineffectual. The forts fired shell, and were assisted by the vessels off the Inlet. After two hours' time the Confederates retired, though not before two or three vessels had been sunk, going down with all on board. Judging from the crowded appearance of the vessels, it is estimated that about seven hundred men were drowned. Besides, a large loss must have been sustained from the bursting of our shell and the plunging of our shot, as the guns were served in a most masterly manner.

From the Phila. Inquirer.
"Great Falls" on the Potomac.

At the Great Falls the Potomac is from 600 to 800 feet in width. It is approached from the east by a winding road, up and down steep hills and through a heavy growth of spruce and pine. From the hill only the canal can be seen; below it is the river, obscured by bushes and a small growth of wood. The fall of the water is about six feet and the noise is distinctly heard a mile distant as one approaches it. At the Falls are several wooden dwellings, one of considerable size for the country, and a short distance on the side of the hill is a strong picket force, detailed from the Pennsylvania Reserves. Our outer pickets are stationed between the Falls and river, and in full view of the opposite bank.

At Great Falls is the first available ford on the Potomac above its mouth. Here the river is sufficiently shallow in low water for teams and wagons and men to cross.

The Muddy Creek ford is the next above that at Great Falls. By reason of the amount of cleared and level ground on the Maryland side, upon which the Confederates could form in any force for offensive movements, it is by far the most important of any of the Potomac fords.

A Peculating Quartermaster.

Lieut. Col. Hawley, of one of the Connecticut regiments, has fallen in with "a Massachusetts fellow," who has been using his office of Quartermaster as a source of dishonest profit. He belongs to a cavalry regiment. In a letter to the Hartford *Press*, Col. Hawley says:

He draws from the department full rations of corned beef for his men, and by either selling it and purchasing, or exchanging it for fresh beef, he contrives to pocket out of the difference about $40 per day, in defiance of the regulations. He off